

STAND FIRM, TEXTILE WORKERS!

STRIKE UNTIL ETTOR IS FREE!



# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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## AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

### CHANGE TACTICS IN SAN DIEGO

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN SAN DIEGO AND LABOR SOLIDARITY IS CLEARLY SHOWN—IMMENSE PARADE—TACTICS CHANGED. JAIL ABUSES.

An immense parade was held on Monday, February 26, by the united radicals of San Diego. Trades Unionists took a leading part and the line of participants extended over two miles, with the marchers lined up five abreast. This followed the action of the Trades Unionists in sending a delegation to meet with Chief of Police Schon to inform him that the A. F. of L. was backing the I. W. W. in their free speech fight. It shows that the contest in San Diego is not merely a fight for the right to speak upon the street but the very life of labor is involved. It is but the boast of the M. and M. that "We will never rest in our efforts until every vestige of union labor is wiped from the Pacific Coast," taking active form.

The parade got into form at 7:30 in front of the Labor Temple and the line of march was so arranged as to pass both the city and county jails.

The band stopped in front of the city jail and rendered the "Marseillaise" and with three cheers for the I. W. W. and three more for Free Speech, which were heartily echoed by the 120 incarcerated men, the marchers resumed their course to the county jail.

The next stop was made at the county bastille where the ceremony was repeated, with shouts of "Keep up the fight. We are with you" to cheer up the men upon the inside. They then marched to Sixth and E streets, where J. Edward Margan, who had been secured from Oakland, Cal., to appear as the main speaker, addressed a packed body of humanity upon the issues involved.

There are no new developments in the conspiracy charge. Many of those charged with this terrible "crime" never had the pleasure of meeting until they were placed inside the jail.

Jail treatment continues to show the brutality of the past but there is an endeavor to gloss over matters. Just prior to the entrance of an "investigating" committee the boys were served with the first decent meal they have received since being thrown into "Keno" Wilson's hell hole. The committee will use this as a means of whitewashing the police actions.

Requests for water for drinking purposes brought forth from the brutalized officials the retort that the water closet was accessible. Men who are nearsighted have been deprived of their glasses and cannot even have the consolation of reading.

Seventy-eight advocates of free speech are crowded into a room intended for but 20 persons and many are forced to sleep on the bare concrete without even a copy of the Los Angeles Times between them and the cold floor.

Fifty men were forced to apply for medical aid on the morning of the 26th, due largely to the unsanitary condition of the jail and the lack of ventilation.

A starvation diet is being dished out to the men and no towels are given for men to use for toilet purposes. The boys claim that this is because of the Textile strike.

The imprisoned men are in fine humor and recruits are coming in nightly. New men are needed however and every rebel on the coast should make San Diego his stopping place until this fight is won.

A telegram, appearing elsewhere, gives the information that the authorities have changed their tactics. The fight assumes more than local proportions as other county jails have been pressed into service. Forty men have been transferred to the Orange County Jail. This means that San Diego locally is whipped and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association are dragging the whole state into the affair.

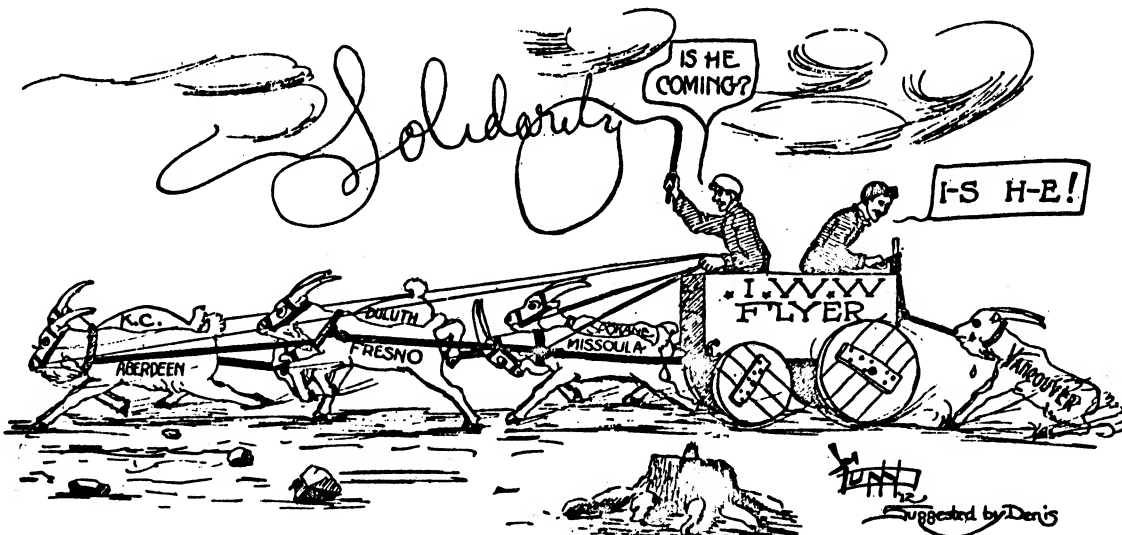
The principal expense falls upon San Diego however, and every active fighter of the class struggle should repair to the firing line so as to pile up the expense and thus end the fight.

All money for the free speech fight should be sent to Wood Hubbard, Box 312, San Diego, Cal., and not to Jack Whyte, as stated in last issue.

The easy manner in which the New Hampshire fight was won and the fact that Vancouver was forced to capitulate gives hope of a speedy settlement in favor of the workers in San Diego.

Money is needed. Send a money order now to Wood Hubbard, Box 312 San Diego, Cal.

Coining blood into profit is a butcher's trade.



VANCOUVER! WE'VE GOT YOUR GOAT!—SAN DIEGO! YOU'RE NEXT!

## A PROCLAMATION!

### IS MASSACHUSETTS IN AMERICA?

MILITARY LAW DECLARED IN MASSACHUSETTS!  
HABEAS CORPUS DENIED IN MASSACHUSETTS!  
FREESPEECH THROTTLED IN MASSACHUSETTS!  
FREE ASSEMBLAGE OUTLAWED IN MASSACHUSETTS.  
UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF PERSONS IN MASSACHUSETTS!  
UNWARRANTED SEARCH OF HOMES IN MASSACHUSETTS!  
RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS QUESTIONED IN MASSACHUSETTS!  
MILL OWNERS RESORT TO DYNAMITE PLOTS AND VIOLENCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.  
MILITIA HIRED TO BREAK STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS! UNUSUAL BAIL AND FINES EXACTED IN MASSACHUSETTS!  
INNOCENT PEOPLE KILLED BY MILITIA IN MASSACHUSETTS! CORPORATIONS CONTROL ADMINISTRATIONS IN MASS. MILITIA ORDERED TO SHOOT TO KILL IN MASS.

The striking textile workers of Lawrence, Massachusetts are confronted with the above described conditions. They are making a noble fight for an increase of wages and to prevent discriminations against the members of the organization carrying on this strike. To abolish a pernicious premium system inaugurated for no other purpose than the speeding up of already overworked toilers. If you want to assist the strikers send funds to JOSEPH BEDARD, 9 Mason Street, Franco-Belgian Hall, Financial Secretary Textile Workers Industrial Union, Lawrence Massachusetts.

### VANCOUVER GIVES IN TO FIGHTING BAND

VANCOUVER FORCED TO GIVE FREE SPEECH—I. W. W. GAINS IMPORTANT CONCESSION—MEETINGS UNMOLESTED.

While information is not at hand as to the exact details of the free speech victory in Vancouver it is learned that the right of free speech and peaceable assembly have been successfully upheld by the fighting I. W. W.

On Sunday, February 25, the meetings of the I. W. W. were undisturbed by the police and a goodly crowd were gathered at the Powell street grounds to hear the speakers.

Deputy Chief of Police W. McRae held a squad of his most brutal slugs in readiness but their services were not demanded. A lone cop patrolled the beat.

The speakers in addressing the crowd handed out the talk of ONE BIG UNION and the speeches were the same as had previously called down upon the workers the wrath of the wielders of the club.

The brutal actions of the ignorant police throughout the fight while resulting primarily from "orders from above" are the result of personal animus of the patrolmen because of the extra duty devolving upon them by reason of the fight.

The fight was much easier won than was anticipated by the Vancouver members of the I. W. W. and the manner in which it was conducted shows that the organization has the true rebel spirit.

A test case on the charge of "unlawful assembly" is pending and upon its outcome depends our future actions.

Should the men be freed and free speech be allowed then no further move is necessary on our part. If the men are made to serve the sentences imposed upon them the fight will be resumed with renewed vigor.

The I. W. W. will be satisfied with nothing short of complete victory and the matter, as it lays, is a back down by the authorities and another victory for the I. W. W.

### ETTOR BOUND OVER TO GRAND JURY

BAIL REFUSED TO STRIKE LEADERS, BOTH BOUND OVER TO GRAND JURY—MURDERER STILL UNKNOWN.

After examining many witnesses and allowing a great deal of matter to be received as evidence, Judge J. J. Mahoney announced on the 21st that Ettor and Giovannitti would be bound over to the grand jury on a charge of accessory to murder.

Although the precedent has already been established the court refuses to allow bail in the case of Ettor.

A writ of habeas corpus will probably be the next step, but with the mill owners in control of the courts there is but small likelihood that it will be allowed.

There is no evidence against Ettor but the mill owners having caused his arrest in hopes of breaking the strike are trying to bluff the matter through.

The police claim to have the description of the person who shot Anna L. Pizzo and stated that they had furnished same to police of other cities. Investigation proved that the claims were false as no information has been given to police who have been interrogated in nearby towns.

Counter charges that the slayer of the woman was a police officer have been made and will no doubt be substantiated before the grand jury.

The strikers still stand firmly by Ettor and it is believed that no settlement of the strike can be had so long as Ettor remains in the clutches of the mill owners tools on trumped up charges.

Ettor takes things calmly and has no doubt that his freedom will soon be an accomplished fact.

It is painful to notice how much greater speed is shown in the spreading of lies, than in that of truth.—Ex.

### WAS EASY TO WHIP MANCHESTER

I. W. W. SCORES EASY VICTORY IN THE EAST—FREE SPEECH AGAIN TRIUMPHANT—AID GIVEN TO STRIKERS.

Manchester, New Hampshire, deemed discretion to be the better part of valor and so threw up the sponge in the free speech fight before the first round was fairly over.

The Free Speech Alliance held a meeting on Hanover common on February 23 and about 5,000 people attended in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

The speakers were J. F. Carey and Pearl McGill. Miss McGill recently left the American Federation of Labor because of their scabby tactics in the present strike and is now actively working for the I. W. W. She has joined the ranks and now carries the red card.

The meeting brought forth a collection of \$108.21 for the relief of the Lawrence strikers.

In speaking of the victory Haywood said: "This is only one more feather in the hat of the I. W. W. in the free speech campaign. Our middle name is Free Speech and we have won every fight so far."

The backdown on the part of Chief of Police Healey is hailed with joy by the sympathizers with the textile strikers as Healey has been instrumental in preventing the renting of halls in which to hold strike meetings. In fact Healey dispersed several meetings prior to the time of the arrests noted in last week's "Worker."

Manchester has been active in the sending of financial aid to the strikers. The Cigar-makers have donated to the amount of \$1,550, the Brewery Workers are sending a weekly contribution and the Bricklayers and other unions are all showing class solidarity.

The winning of the free speech fight with such ease shows that the authorities of the eastern cities have some slight brain power, though the same could not be said of the breed of animal that infests the official chairs upon the Pacific Coast.

### LAWRENCE FIGHT STIRS NATION

LAWLESS ACTS STIR ENTIRE NATION—CHILDREN TORN FROM PARENTS—STRIKE SETTLEMENT NEAR—WOMEN WANT JAILS—LEADERS ACTIVE.

A nation wide wave of protest has been created by the acts of the authorities at Lawrence in tearing from the mothers arms the babes which were about to be sent to nearby cities to avoid the starvation attendant upon the strike.

The master class in their greed for profits have overreached themselves, have stepped beyond the bounds of their own laws, and have made more sure the end of the wages system.

The mill owners not having a sufficiently servile tool in the shape of City Marshall Sullivan had him fired and replaced him with a more brutal specimen.

When the strikers recently attempted to send their children from the strike scene the little ones were arrested and the parents clubbed by order of the new marshal.

The politicians of every stripe throughout the land seized upon this occurrence to start congressional investigations and to propose legislative action. These jackals are as low and degraded as the millowners, as they too wish to use the misery of the children to ride into political office. Congressional investigation can do absolutely nothing for the strikers and legislative action is worse than useless.

The only hope for the strikers lies in class solidarity in ONE BIG UNION, and this strike, if broken, will be sent to defeat by those skilled workers in the A. F. of L. who have continued at work since the strike's inception, and to those who support them in their scabby acts.

It does not seem, however, that the strike has any chance to lose. The employers are desperate, Wood being reported to be on the verge of nervous prostration, and the spirit of solidarity among the men increases as the strike continues.

An attempt to settle on the basis of concessions to skilled workers proved a failure and the attempt shows that the mill owners are being forced to yield.

Most of the mills have offered an increase amounting to from 5 to 8 per cent but the I. W. W. is standing firm for the original demand of 15 per cent increase.

About 12,000 men are now affiliated with the I. W. W. and these voted for the original demands and, further declared their intentions of remaining on strike UNTIL ETTOR IS FREED.

It is claimed that steps are being taken to arrest other strike leaders on trumped up charges. This will but serve to add fuel to the flames.

Many arrests are taking place and this aids the strikers instead of injuring them as it throws the burden of their living expense upon the city instead of the strikers themselves.

A parade of 2,000 women on the 21st was brutally broken up by the Cossacks and bayonets were used in many instances.

Some of the girl strikers are so active in inducing others not to scab that they have fallen into the clutches of the police. Josephine Lisa, one of the handsomest of the mill girls, and a member of the I. W. W. refused to pay a fine when judged guilty of assaulting a militiaman, preferring to serve out her sentence. This is the spirit that wins.

The Polish women are adopting the tactics of breaking into jail and the patrol cannot come too fast to suit them. One of their number recently treated the policeman who arrested her to a dose of pepper in the eyes.

Agents for the mill owners in the shape of A. F. of L. organizers are demanding an accounting of the funds in the strike. These will be given in due time. What is of just as much interest would be a statement from them as to where the money is coming from for use in their disruptive work.

The strikers persist in attempts to send their children from the city and in view of the actions of those in charge of the strike the following by Judge Mahoney gives added hope of victory.

"The men who are advising them are resourceful in their methods and if a check is placed upon them in one direction they hit upon some other plan even more desperate and distressing."

The full dinner pail has now given way to the "lump" tied-up in a newspaper.

Many who talk of art are merely artful dodgers of the world's work.

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WALKER O. SMITH Editor  
FRED W. HESLEWOOD Ass't Editor

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Vincent St. John General Sec'y-Treas.  
James P. Thompson General Organizer

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Rise like lions after slumber  
In unvanquishable number;  
Shake your chains to earth like dew  
Which in sleep had fallen on you—  
Ye are many, they are few.

—Shelly.

Say, Mr. Meek, how much earth have you inherited so far?

The spirit of "let George do it" will never bring results.

Between the everweats and the neverweats there is nothing in common.

IF .....

Fill out the sentence yourself; it isn't worth printing.

Workers should observe the Lenten season by swearing off their worst habit—STARVATION.

Unrest among the workingclass is the result of too much rest on the part of the master class.

The space between lines in each issue is reserved especially for use in telling what the workers accomplish by legal methods.

Excessive-toil dulls the thinking capacity, but does that prove that the industries can be captured by "anti-work revolutionists?"

When individual selfishness becomes so great that its satisfaction can be found only in class action, then, and then only, will we be freed from wage slavery.

## MAKING REVOLUTIONISTS.

The socialist, anarchist, and radical labor press, and the efforts of advanced writers and speakers, as forces for the making of revolutionists are dwarfed into insignificance by the Lawrence strike. Facts were ever better than theories.

The class struggle in the textile industry is stripped of all phrasology and appears so clear that only an intellectual could fail to understand it.

Direct action in its truest meaning is pushed to the forefront and even those who believe in ballot box action as a panacea for all economic ills are forced to admit that the incidents of the Lawrence strike are of such a capitalist revealing nature as to make their propaganda easier of acceptance.

The close connection between Captains of Industry and Labor Lieutenants of the American Federation of Labor is easily seen and the folly of craft organization is apparent to even the casual observer.

Sections of the Church have shown the cloven hoof and proved the truth of the statement that all institutions, whether political, religious or judicial are but the tools of the dominant economic interests.

Contempt for the courts of the master class has sprung up in new quarters and has increased in those places where the workers were already aware of the class character of so-called justice. How anyone could fail to have the utmost contempt for the Lawrence courts is a mystery.

The police as usual have shown their willingness to perform the dirty work of the employing class and one of capitalism's chief assets in the shape of false respectability which fears jails has been removed through the illegal arrests.

The appearance of the militia has made it all the harder for the Plunderbund to gain recruits to the ranks of the protectors of their stolen booty.

Every action of Capitalism adds many members to the revolutionary army and the supreme need is to so marshal these forces as to gain our immediate objects and to make easier the accomplishment of our ultimate aim.

## AGENTS PROVOCATEUR.

To those who think that the social revolution is to be gained by the sprinkling of cologne water on the dunghills of capitalism, or who imagine that it will resolve itself into a battle of intellect between parlor philosophers and capitalist camp followers the words "agents provocateur" cause great apprehension.

Debs, in a recent number of the International Socialist Review, throws himself headlong into the camp of indirect ac-

tionists when he parades the hackneyed term "agents provocateur" before the proletarians gaze and prates of the great danger accompanying the advocacy of sabotage.

If the matter is viewed dispassionately it will be seen that the master class in order to protect their profits will employ agents provocateur no matter what the workers may advocate.

This was shown by the burning of cars during the great strike led by Debs some years ago.

It was shown in the Cripple Creek strike, despite the fact that the W. F. M. stood for industrial and political action conjointly.

It has shown itself in pure and simple wage organizations, in political organizations, and in revolutionary organizations. It is merely the essence of capitalism oozing to the surface.

The position Debs holds as the controller of opinions of thousands of second hand revolutionists should make him weigh his remarks more carefully, especially when the words go forth in cold type.

With speeches, where one may not change the spoken word, extravagant statements are not taken so literally. For instance we quote the words of Debs at the inception of the Industrial Workers of the World:

"We are here to perform a task . . . in the presence of which weak men might falter and despair, but from which it is impossible to shrink without betraying the working class."

Were we to take this statement rigidly and use it to measure the action of Debs in withdrawing his support before the second annual convention the result would not place Gene in the most favorable light.

The workers are rapidly losing all respect for property rights and will use, in the future, any means to gain their ends, despite the efforts of agents—either provocateur or circumventateur.

## ONE BIG UNION.

Enemies of the Industrial Workers of the World are active in the circulation of the tale that we aim to group all wage-workers in a mass organization without differentiation of any sort.

The I. W. W. is likened to the Knights of Labor and it is claimed that the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker are all to transact their business details in the same hall, in the same meeting and at the same time. Each is to have a say in the settlement of the shop affairs of the others.

This, our enemies claim, is Utopian and unworthy of serious consideration. And were it true that mass organization is our object no quarrel could be made with the conclusions drawn. But the I. W. W. is not a mass organization.

Our slogan "ONE BIG UNION," together with the fact that there are mixed locals in the organization for the purpose of agitation and to act as recruiting bodies gives the foundation for the false charge.

We are rapidly approaching our goal of ONE BIG UNION for all wage workers, men, women, children, skilled and unskilled, young and old, foreign born and native born; but this ONE BIG UNION has departments for each of the six great industries.

These departments are not arbitrary and can be changed to meet the changes in capitalist industry. The workers in each department manage their own affairs, always adhering to our basic principle that "An injury to one is an injury to all." This constitutes practically the only demand on one industry by another.

The departments again are subdivided into National Unions, or rather continental unions as we recognize no artificial boundary lines. In these departments again the workers have autonomy with the agreement that necessary action will be had in cases of strikes and lockouts or other labor skirmishes with the employing class.

Within the national unions are the local unions composed of workers in an industry in one locality. By locality is meant that space which allows the worker to return from the job to his place of abode. This again may be subdivided where natural barriers occur, such as rivers, bays, mountains, etc.

Again within the local will be found branches for the carrying on of trade, shop and language details. New language branches must appear with new arrivals from other parts of the world, and the older language branches die out as their members learn the English language and merge into the other bodies. Trade branches also tend to disappear before the advent of modern machinery and the shop branch alone remains. As industry comes more under the trust control these merge, but not to the point where the body assumes such proportions as to become unwieldy.

Our ultimate object is so far from what our craft union enemies set forth that it appears to be almost the direct opposite. In fact our aim is contrary to the prevalent conception of either Socialism or Anarchism, in that we are looking toward the time when the workers in each industry shall manage that industry themselves through their economic organization.

It seems just as irksome to us to have to work under the direction of a general body of persons selected without regard to their respective industrial callings as to work under the direction of the present master class. Our economic position might be as secure as that of the chattel slave but it would be slavery none the less. For this reason we oppose that thing termed State Socialism.

Likewise it seems absurd to us to believe that autonomous groups of individuals brought together from the various lines of production could minister to the social requirements of a growing people.

The I. W. W. is not a socialist or anarchist organization. It is a working class organization partaking of the best features of both these philosophies. We bar no one because of their political or anti-political beliefs.

We are engaged in laying the foundation of a new social order but we are awake to the fact that the majority of the toilers will enter the union, and will aid in the change, not because they thoroughly understand, but by reason of the pressing demands of their every day life.

Our task is to develop the conscious, intelligent minority to the point where they will be capable of carrying out the imperfectly expressed desires of the toiling millions.

# TRANSLATED NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

### England.

It is estimated officially that 1,049,047 coal miners are on strike. Premier Asquith is pessimistic. No settlement is in sight. Employees of other industrial concerns to the number of 4,000,000 have been notified that the coal supply is not expected to last two weeks and that they may expect to be laid off within that period. So far both sides are standing pat.

### Belgium.

The mining strike continues in the Borinage district. The mine managers until recently were able to fulfill contracts, being supplied with coal from France. This has now been stopped completely, so that, from an industrial point of view, the situation is worse. The workers, however, are in a desperate condition. Several cases of looting were reported last week. At Jemappes, Cuesmas, La Bouverie, Paturages, etc., the strikers seized carts containing bread, eggs and butter. The strained situation gives promise of a speedy agreement.

### South Africa.

The latest number of the "Voice of Labor" of Johannesburg (January 12) announces that at a conference of natives sitting this week in Johannesburg one Zini was instructed by his Cape associates to bring forward a resolution in favor of the formation of a native miners' union. This is perhaps the best news the industrialists could hope for at this stage of economic development. Such a native union would embrace the real proletariat in the gold fields and economic conditions would force it to be a real fighting body. The Voice of Labor appeals to the Transvaal Miners Association to encourage and co-operate with this new movement and thus insure the future strikes will prove different from that in 1907.

### Spain.

All Spanish organizations apparently are asleep at the present time. The Union General de Trabajadores, composed of parliamentarian and reformist socialists and trade unionists, shows no signs of life. The Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo, containing anarchists, trade unionists, and revolutionists, whose desire is to instill a modern and more positive spirit into the trade unions, is also asleep. Officially both organizations are dissolved, but not in reality. They are abiding their time and will be sure to give soon some sign of life. The international proletariat should know that the Spanish workers, while at present silent, weakened by persecution, by hunger, and an economic crisis, have preserved the conviction and energy shown during the revolutionary week of 1909, and goaded by the persecution of the government and the employers will show greater efficiency in approaching conflicts.

### Japan.

S. Katayama in the March International Socialist Review gives the following report: "The last year was a very eventful one for the workers of Japan. There were many strikes throughout Japan, although mostly small ones, especially printers and type-setters struck in several places. There was a strike in Yokohama on the Advertiser, an English daily, and on the Japan Times at Tokio, also being in English. The Methodist Printing House of Tokio had a strike involving 600 workers, and one other printing house had a strike involving some 800 workers. In all but the last strike the men won what they demanded and they are better treated."

### Letter From Archibald Crawford.

The Translator of the Bulletin has received the following correspondence from the editor of the Voice of Labor, dated at Johannesburg, January 15, 1912: "On his way from Australia to England two years ago Tom Mann toured South Africa under the auspices of the craft unions, preaching a 'boring from within' form of Industrial Unionism. This propaganda resulted in the formation of an 'Industrial Workers Union' under the auspices of the 'Witwatersrand Trades and Labor Council.' Tom Mann had scarcely turned his back on South Africa when the I. W. U. left the Trades Council and craft unions and adopted the methods and the constitution of the American I. W. W., changing its name to 'Industrial Workers of the World (South African Section).' The I. W. W. (S. A. S.) gained a brilliant victory a year ago in a Johannesburg Tramway strike. The strike only lasted several hours and resulted in a brilliant victory for the I. W. W. The organization then grew to enormous dimensions but the municipal masters initiated reprisals and succeeded in goading and afterwards victimizing the leaders of the I. W. W. The latter is small in numbers, but its traditions as a fighting organization give it considerable influence in labor struggles. At the moment the I. W. W. in South Africa is somewhat enervated by a small minority who persist in fighting the socialist party. As the S. P. is a revolutionary organization without leanings to the craft unions and in fact declared industrialists, there is less reason for an anti-political attitude here than in any other country in the world. Only a non-political policy will enable South Africans to build up ONE BIG UNION for the effective advancement of working class interests. Yours for Revolt,

(Signed).

A. CRAWFORD.

Speaking of elastic currency—did you ever try to stretch \$1.50 over two weeks?

## THE POWERFUL LUMBER WORKERS.

(By B. O'Halloran).

There has been formed in the city of Seattle a Lumber Workers' Industrial Union which has for its object the organization of all lumberworkers into a departmental union of the Industrial Workers of the World.

This does not mean a separate union of any division, but rather a union within the union.

It will unite all workers in the lumber industry in this country, Canada, and Mexico, and will look after their special interests, seeing that nothing is done in conflict with the interests of the workers in the other industries.

The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union will take in as members all workers employed in logging camps, including cooks and kitchen help, section men on logging roads, firemen, brakemen, etc., on logging trains, donkey skimmers and all workers in and around logging camps. It will include as well all persons employed in and around saw mills, shingle mills, and box factories.

Organization will be formed in such a manner that when a strike takes place the entire lumber industry will be tied up and all the profits of the Lumber Barons cut off thereby. This will bring the employers to terms.

You workers in the lumber industry fall the timber, saw the trees into logs, transport the logs to the saw mills, and in other ways put the lumber into form for use in constructing chairs, tables, bridges, buildings, street and railroad cars, steamships, and other useful articles too numerous to mention.

It is you lumber workers who contribute through your labor power the force that makes the fortunes of the lumber barons, and that same force also creates jobs for the different tradesmen in the building industry, such as carpenters and woodworkers. The architects and designers of structures, the workers in mines which must be timbered, the toilers on the vessels, in fact every worker in the world finds his interests interwoven with yours.

You furnish the raw materials for the construction of insane asylums, poor houses, and penal institutions both Federal and State, where thousands of your fellow men are incarcerated.

You furnish as well the material with which the mansions for the rich and the hovels for your class are constructed. The ties for the railroads, the timber for the ships, the fuel for countless thousands, the timber for boxing concrete, building irrigating ditches, sewers and the like, all are products from the lumber industry.

Why, then, should you make excuses about not being able to do anything or about not having any power?

Should you withhold your labor power contentedly the whole lumber industry would be crippled or totally paralyzed. Transportation by rail and water would soon cease. Building operations would have to come to a standstill. Mines would have to close for lack of timber. Being the main industry on the Pacific Coast and being a very vital industry in the South and also near the Great Lakes, the stopping of work on your part would practically bring all industries to a standstill. Scabs could not be gotten in large enough quantities to take your places. Your example of solidarity would keep many from taking the jobs.

A flake of snow is an insignificant thing, but if enough of them fall all traffic will be blocked and industry will cease. So it is with the lumber jack. Acting as an individual you have no power. Combine with your fellows and act collectively and you are all powerful. It is time for you to realize this and join with us in the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, where an injury to one is an injury to all. Unite and fight and day by day you will become more familiar with the methods of the bosses and will be able to counteract them with your power.

Do not hang back to watch Bill do it; do not wait for the union to get strong; do it yourself and the union will get strong. Principles are no good unless applied. A broom will not clean out the dirt unless used. An organization on paper will never bring you anything. Be men. Show your courage. Organize for your own and not for the bosses' benefit.

The United Mine Workers have gained shorter hours and better conditions in their strong districts, but have allowed the union to be shattered in the weak places by mining coal to ship to strike-bound districts. You, lumber workers, must never allow this. You must stand unitedly with your face toward the enemy—the employing class.

If an out-of-date union like the Mine Workers can gain things for its membership, there is no limit to what may be gained by the I. W. W.

So join the Lumber Workers, Mr. Lumber Worker, and help to fight the every day battles for yourself and class. Do not simply take out a card and let it go at that, but join and bring in other members, study our principles, read our papers, and put your shoulder to the wheel so that we can shorten our hours, lengthen our pay, safeguard our lives and finally free ourselves from wage slavery. Join the ONE BIG UNION.

Fellow Worker Walter White reports that conditions at Lakeview, Idaho, are a little better than the average. Men are mainly hired through the employment sharks but can get on without a ticket. A big drive is on in the spring and rebels should investigate. If the job is "good" hold it down and make a stake to help agitation work in the slack season. If it is not good, make it good. There's no harm in trying Lakeview anyway.

All religions look alike to us—all foolish, some more so than others, but all founded on mysticism, to awe, control and skin the multitude.—Ex.



## ARE WE DESTRUCTIVE?

(By Albert Brilliant).

Our half-baked high-brows of the pseudo-socialist movement, with tears in their eyes, are complaining about our being destructive in our method of propagating our ideas. To this there is not much to be said except to state that "actions speak louder than words."

At this particular time, while free speech fights and the Lawrence strike are going on, it gives the writer a better opportunity than ever before to state the position assumed by the I. W. W. (as he thinks) towards the tool-owning class.

As Marx would say in his economic terms, the members of the I. W. W. are "the lowest tide of capitalist society." We are the ones to whom may be applied, without any fear of inconsistency, Marx's slogan: "Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

Are we destructive because we have come to a realization of the fact that emancipation from our economic slavery must be brought about even at the expense of the policemen's clubs or the galling gun or the gallows? Are we destructive because we are ready to pay the price? Shall we always be at the mercy of capitalist tyranny and the legal interpretations of the funkeys of the tool-owning class?

We can see plainly that the class struggle is not due to any false ethical concept on the part of the tool-owning class. Nor will it be logical to hope that a solution of the same can be brought about by men and women who profess to love us. For we know that the dynamic law of society, which tends to poverty as well as to progress, harmonizes religious beings irrespective of their creed, shapes their ethics and morals in spite of their flag, establishes a standard of conventionalities and customs contrary to their former geographical divisions, combines them in one way, divides them in another, and combines them again, is economic. In other words, the economic mode of production will determine the character of society, while the economic distribution of wealth will determine the relations between the individuals or classes in society.

Thus we sum up, that no ethical code or religious belief or parliamentary activity, irrespective of the class by whom it may be inaugurated, can solve the inequality of distribution of wealth or the class struggle. If through a long process of concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands a CERTAIN GROUP of people attains a superior economic position in society, as it does, that group of individuals will be in a position to dictate terms to its economic inferiors, whether the inferiors know it or not. And that group of individuals will shape laws, customs and conventionalities according to the welfare of its pocket-book. The evidences of history are at hand to prove that a superior economic class always was in a position to have the political state at its disposal, by virtue of its superior economic power, namely, the ownership of the machinery of production and distribution.

Are we destructive because of our ability to analyze the economic structure of society? Are we destructive because we realize that economic power originates at the point of production? Are we destructive because we have gray matter enough to see that the inequality of the distribution of wealth is caused by the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and not by the false teaching of politicians, be they republicans, democratic or socialist? Are we destructive because we realize that, for an inferior economic class to gain economic supremacy or abolish supreme economic rule, it must first capture the means by which the superior class has acquired this power, not by metaphysical phenomena as mirrored by our political socialists, but by a concrete industrial organization of the working class, made up by, for and of that class?

In view of these facts we realize that once having rid ourselves of religion, superstition, transcendental ethics and superficial, co-operative, parliamentary socialism, we have arrived at the root of the economic structure of society. And we shall try, so far as conditions will allow, to build "a new society within the shell of the old."

We say to the members of our class: Organize where the exploitation takes place. Organize upon the basis of the class struggle, or get wise to the fact that there is a class struggle. Organize along industrial lines, so that the tool-owning class cannot use one part of the working class against another. Agitate, educate, organize, among the members of your class, from the point of view of your class, for this is the only point of view that will make revolutionists.

We say to our fellow workers that we cannot afford to depend upon the honesty of a few leaders, be they union leaders of socialist leaders. We claim that in order that we may know how to retain concessions which have been wrested from the tool-owning class we must get them through our own efforts. Furthermore, we say that in order that we may know what freedom is, we must taste the fruit of freedom and not the fruit of slavery. The logical conclusion is that we defy, and we teach the members of our class to defy, the state as well as the law. We go by a standard of ethics and morals which will secure the most biscuits for ourselves. We do not conform to any conventionality as recognized today by either sex, male or female. The moment we accept a capitalistic code of "law and order," that moment we prostrate ourselves before the throne of tyranny. Our slogan is: "Look the master in the face and tell him to go to hell!"

If the Lawrence strike is lost it will not be the fault of the strikers nor even the fault of the mill owners. If the strike is lost it will be due chiefly to the members of the so-called organized working class, and especially the good A. F. of L. union men. If the Lawrence

strike is lost, it will be due to our so-called "good-fellow" union engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, etc. They were the ones who brought the soldiers to Lawrence, and if there is a penalty to be paid, it should be paid by them. The strike in Lawrence, to which our Brotherhood of Engineers and Conductors brought the soldiers to defeat the aims of the men and women who had been working a taking-life-by-inches wage, would be won if it were not for the craft form of organization and their conception of capitalist "law and order." The strike in Lawrence would be won if only our good A. F. of L. men would refuse to supply the troops with food and shelter. The good A. F. of L. and, for that matter, the parliamentary socialists, have through their press, instead of helping the strikers, turned body and soul (for these are the people who believe in a soul), against the tactics of the textile workers. Why? Because the strikers said to their masters: Our lives are of more importance to us than your profits and if you can't pay a living wage it will be better for us to have the mills closed, send the whole textile industry to the bottom of the ocean, go back to the hand loom and spinning wheel, than to drive ourselves, as well as our families, to the gutter.

Our editors and moralists of the socialist and labor movement could not stand the boldness of the textile workers, so they began to push the pen in combination of these workers. Personally, of course, I don't blame them, for the moment we, the working class, begin to act, their pie cards will be cut off. Are we destructive because of the utterances of the members of the I. W. W., whether in a strike or a free speech fight? Are we destructive because we use direct action, that is, because we pack the jails whenever the capitalist master denies us the right of free speech, so that they may keep their slaves under the lash? Are we destructive because we use sabotage when all other methods fail? Are we destructive because society has made us what we are? Are we destructive because we are ourselves? Because we fight along the lines that will make a finish to the exploitation of our class? Are we destructive because we resist the life-long torture of capitalist exploitation? And last, but not least, are we destructive because we believe in organizing one big industrial union of the working class, irrespective of creed, color, race, nationality, sex or craft, that we may be able to overthrow the private ownership of the means of life? If this is destructive in the eyes of our good moralist brothers of the socialist and labor movement, then we have no apology to offer, but plead guilty.

## RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were recently read before the carpenters of Spokane and were turned down. They are published upon request in order that other workers may bring them before their respective job trusts if they so desire. The idea is fine but the A. F. of L. is a poor place to try ideas. Also, resolving is a poor substitute for acting.

Whereas, The conditions in the building trades are such that at least two-thirds of the building-trade crafts are unemployed, thereby allowing a few to remain employed most of the time, while the great majority who have families to support cannot find employment enough to sustain themselves and their families in decent living conditions, therefore be it Resolved, That the affiliated building trades of this city and the State of Washington, on and from the first day of May, 1912, reduce the working hours from 8 to 6 per day; and also eliminate all overtime. And be it further Resolved, That we urge the affiliated trades in the City of Spokane and in the State of Washington to consider and adopt these measures, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all trades affiliated with the building trades council, and also to the State Federation of Labor, with the request that they be transmitted to all affiliated trades councils throughout the state.

## LUCIFER, THE MORNING STAR.

(By Covington Hall.)

He was the first to face the wrath of priest-hoods and of kings;  
He was the first to make his mind the judgment place of things;  
He was the first to question, first to feel the steel of might—  
Lucifer, the Morning Star, the splendid and the bright!

Around his shining spirit, lol the priests of earth have thrown  
A shadow and a terror that belongs to kings alone—  
A demon demons made him, crowned him prince of Utmost Night—  
Lucifer, the Morning Star, the splendid and the bright!

Through ages upon ages they have cursed him day on day,  
But fearless and unconquered he has held them all at bay;  
Forever and forever he has faced them in the fight—  
Lucifer, the Morning Star, the splendid and the bright!

Hail, to the first of rebels! To the chieftain, strong and brave,  
Who sounded first the bugle-call of freedom to the slaves!  
Who never yet has faltered through time's long and dreary flight—  
Lucifer, the Morning Star, the splendid and the bright!

Labor produces all wealth, and it will belong to labor when labor organizes industrially and obtains the power to take it.  
Moral: Organize in the I. W. W. and take it—Ex.

## PORTLAND IS AWAKE.

Sleepy Portland is awake so far as boosting for the Lawrence strike is concerned and the recent meetings held under the auspices of the I. W. W. and Branch 1, Socialist party, gives that burg a place among the liveliest of the live ones in the revolutionary movement.

The meeting on February 25th at the Plaza was the means of aiding the striking textile workers to the extent of \$140 and this despite the fact that a steady rain was falling during the entire out-door talk.

The "Oregon mist" simply caused a few umbrellas to be raised along with the collection, and the turned-up coat collars signified a turning down of capitalism.

Amid cries of "You bet!" the first speaker stated that the strike would be won if the services of every rebel upon the Pacific coast were required in Lawrence.

The next speaker remarked, "There are today in Portland 150 churches. Today there are being preached 150 sermons and there are collected 150 free-will offerings in the name of God, and yet not one word is said to enlighten the people on this Lawrence affair, and not one cent will be sent to relieve the strikers' hunger."

The next speaker paid his respects to the militia, he being a former member, and also gave his opinion of two detectives known to be in the crowd.

The ONE BIG UNION received added impetus from this meeting and the awakening of the workers is an encouraging sign.

Wake up everywhere. Send funds to Lawrence. Hold protest meetings. Make a house to house canvas. Send all funds to Joseph Redard, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Funds sent elsewhere may be used for disruptive work such as is being carried on by John Golden and other agents of the mill owners.

## SEATTLE ON DECK.

The good work of collecting funds for the Lawrence strikers goes on incessantly in Seattle.

The slogan of the members is "One Thousand Dollars from Seattle to Lawrence." Last Sunday evening with but little advertising the big hall of the I. W. W. was crowded to its utmost capacity.

A special meeting for the benefit of the Textile Workers had been announced with E. J. Lewis as the principal speaker. For the occasion a stereopticon picture machine was installed and with the aid of the pictures displayed upon the canvas Fellow Worker Lewis made a masterly address upon the strike and upon the child slavery existing in the mills.

At the end of the meeting when Lewis made an appeal for funds to aid the strikers dollars started to fly in the directions of the platform and the chairman, Fred Isler, had his hands full for a few minutes trying to pick up the money. The collection amounted to \$45.45.

Fellow Worker Isler has been holding street meetings for the express purpose of collecting funds for the strikers and in five days secured \$65.

The new Seattle local, Garment Workers, has inaugurated a system for the collection of funds which has made a hit. They have printed 5,000 tickets, each ticket being a receipt for a 10c donation. These are selling like hot cakes.

This week the Seattle locals have sent about \$150.

Fellow Worker Price secured \$140 by making an appeal before a big political meeting. This has been forwarded.

To support the Textile Workers in the above mentioned manner will certainly send the cold shivers down the spine of Wood, President of the Woolen Trust, and will create consternation among the other mill owners in the east.

Seattle promises to keep up the good work as long as the strike continues.

## PRESS COMMITTEE.

## CO-OPERATION.

"When labor co-operates systematically with others, he strips off the fetters of his individualism and develops the capabilities of his species."—Karl Marx.

It enunciates a principle of economics and sociology, and knocks the props from beneath the high sounding pretensions of the Individualists; the principle that "individualism" fetters the individual while freedom awaits him only, when, stripped of those fetters, he develops the capabilities of his species.

Man is a slave of Nature, a toy of her caprices, so long as the output of wealth is so meager as to keep his nose to the grindstone of toil. Freedom comes only in the measure that the yield of his labor frees man from want, from the fear of want, and from the necessity of arduous toil to satisfy his physical necessities.

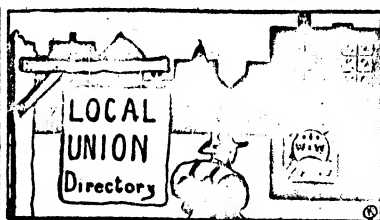
So long as he labors individually he is fettered for the yield of his labor cannot afford him freedom. The condition for freedom is an ample supply of wealth depending upon co-operative labor.

Profound, accordingly, is the philosophy that only in co-operation—the status where man merges his individualism with man—does he develop the capabilities of his species—the capabilities of freedom.

## JACK BARRY.

## RAH-RAH SCABS.

At the University of Michigan on January 30 a strike of twenty-two firemen and coal wheelers employed in the engine room took place. The firemen had been receiving \$2.20 per day and the wheelers \$1.90. A 10 per cent increase was asked, with 15 days vacation each summer. Their places were taken by students of the university. Why should these students trouble to finish their course in the university when they have so readily absorbed the essentials of capitalist schooling. Further time will clearly be wasted as they are in possession of the degree of S. C. A. B.



Under this head, local unions may have their cards printed and carried continuously for one year. Rate \$5.00 per year.

Local No. 13, San Diego, Cal., meets every Friday at 7 p. m. Headquarters at 1314-16 D street. Address communications to P. O. Box 312.

Local No. 84, St. Louis, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 1214 Franklin Ave. Address communications to 1214 Franklin Ave.

Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 20 East Missouri avenue. Address communications to 20 east Missouri avenue.

Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., meets every Sunday at 11 a. m. Headquarters at 110 South 14th street. Address communications to 110 South 14th street.

Joint Locals, Portland, Ore., meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. Headquarters at 309 Davis street. Stereopticon views and lectures every Sunday at 8 p. m. Address communications to 309 Davis street.

Local No. 66, Fresno, Cal., meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. and Sunday 3 p. m. Headquarters at 657 I street. Address communications to P. O. Box 209.

Local No. 179, New York City, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Lecture Sunday evenings. Headquarters at 212 East 12th street. Address communications to Jane A. Roulston, Secretary, 128 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Spokane locals have business meeting every Monday at 7 p. m. Open air meetings whenever weather permits. Hall and reading room 203 Front avenue. Address all communications, orders for song books and money orders to Secy. Spokane Locals, I. W. W.

Local 85—Branch 2 (English), Chicago, Ill., meets every second and fourth Friday night at 180 Washington street, near Fifth avenue. President, Wilbur M. Wolfe; recording and corresponding secretary Ed Hammond, 208 Hill St.; financial secretary, Tillie Meyer, 612 N. State street.

Locals Nos. 64 and 137, Minneapolis, Minn., meet every Friday night, 8 p. m.

Swedish Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at room 3, Webb block, 10 Third Street S. All members are requested to attend. Working class papers of all languages on file. Address communications to secretary, Joint Locals.

National Industrial Union of Textile workers No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday in I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass.

Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers has headquarters at 211 Occidental ave. (rear), Seattle, Wash. Address all communications to F. H. Allison, Nat. Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the various interested locals:  
E. Rossoni will not be able to continue his tour of the Pacific Coast at present as he has been called to Lawrence, Mass., to act in the interest of the textile strikers. The strike committee of the I. W. W. and the Italian Socialist Federation desire that he leave for Lawrence at once. His lecture tour will be postponed for an indefinite length of time.

A. BRAIDA,  
Palo Alta, Cal.

## QUILLS FROM SOUTH PORCUPINE.

The following letter in this week's mail serves to stiffen up our backbone and gives us added determination in the fight.

South Porcupine, Ont., Canada.  
February 21, 1912.

To the Editor of the "Industrial Worker."  
Fellow Worker: Enclosed you will find \$10 for 10 yearly copies of your paper. This is our renewal of the 5 copies which expires on March 4.

Wishing you success with your fighting sheet, I remain, yours for ONE BIG UNION,  
JAMES D. CLINEY,  
Secretary No. 145, W. F. of M.

P. S.—We are to have a smoker within the next few days for the striking textile workers in Lawrence.  
J. D. C.

Industrial Unionism means UNIONISM, whose purpose it is not only to improve conditions in the daily struggle of its members, but whose eye remains fixed always upon that better day, when the workers of the world shall operate the industries of the world for themselves, and not for the parasite masters who now fatten upon their life's blood!—Aukland Social-Democrat.

The preachers themselves do not always say what they think, and some, I fear, do not think at all.—Thomas Edison.

No one is in greater need of a biased trial than the average "spiritual guide."



## PRESS FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$11.51

James Riley, Secretary No. 322, Vancouver, B. C., sends \$20 on account.

C. Parker, Mullan, Ida., sends the cash for eight 13 week sub cards.

"Hemlock Savage" sends \$2 for prepaid cards from Marshfield, Ore.

F. H. Alexander captures four 13 week subs in Omaha, Neb.

Nine dollars comes from Phil Snomi for subs in Butte, Mont.

Albert Brilliant sends \$2 from Portland, Ore., in payment of subs.

Geo. Fenton, Spences Bridge, makes the usual prompt payment for the bundle order of 75 copies for local No. 327.

Oliver Weaver sends for a yearly sub and donates \$2 for the striking textile workers. Weaver is back in the fight in Nevada.

Dave McCrea, Bremerton, Wash., sends for 4 prepaid 13 week cards and includes 50c for a six months sub he had already nabbed.

Martin Oleson, Clarks Fork, Ida., sends \$1.25 for prepaid cards.

Gowanda Miners' Union, Western Federation of Miners, sends \$2 in order to receive two copies of the "Worker" for a year.

Spokane locals sent the first order for the Pyramid of Capitalism posters. Has your local ordered. See announcement elsewhere.

A. Alderton sends in a sub from the main gezabo of the Socialist Party of Canada, J. H. Hawthornthwaite.

Everyone seems to have forgotten the Press Fund this week.

This has been one of the largest weeks for individual subs in the history of the "Worker." Bundle orders fell off a trifle and receipts were about as usual.

## LATEST INVENTION.

In every local there should be an automatic vending machine whereby the workers may drop a nickel in the secretary's hand and with a quick jerk extract the latest copy of the Industrial Worker from beneath his arm. Has your local one of these machines? Order that bundle NOW.

## RADICAL PICTURES.

The "Worker" has made arrangements to handle the radical pictures issued by the International Publishing Co., direct from this office. We particularly call the attention of the locals to the poster called Pyramid of Capitalism. It is 16 by 20 inches, attractively colored and printed on heavy white paper. At the base of the pyramid is the working class—men, women, children—supporting upon a platform the idle class who are wineing and dining. Above this upon another platform are seen the soldiers who shoot down the workers, and above that still another platform supporting the priests and preachers who fool the workers. Then come the political rulers of the world and surmounting the whole is a bag of gold, representing the goal of capitalism. We have the same in postcards, as well as other radical pictures. Prices are 15c for single copies; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per hundred. Postcards are 2 for 5c, 25c per dozen and \$1 per 100.

## MINERS DEMAND SOLIDARIC ACTION.

Bisbee, Arizona, Feb. 25, 1912.  
We, the members of the Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. of M., in regular meeting assembled unanimously resolve that,  
Whereas, The coal miners of Great Britain are about to be engaged in a gigantic struggle with the master class and realizing the necessity for concerted action along industrial lines,

Therefore, We ask that the executive officers of the Western Federation of Miners communicate with the United Mine Workers of America to the end that no coal be mined for or shipped to Great Britain during the impending strife.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the labor press throughout the country for publication.  
E. J. MACCOSHAM, Secretary.

R. A. CAMPBELL, President.  
B. P. COUGHLIN.  
GEORGE POWELL,  
J. CARROLL,  
Resolutions Committee.

One of the old time boosters writes in from Lewiston, Mont., stating that his agitation in Roundup, Mont., had placed his name upon the blacklist. He states that everything along the line looks good for the I. W. W. and he may line up enough workers to send for a charter. The blacklist has not quelled his fighting spirit and he is actively boosting the sub list of the "Worker."

## To Help Us Grow

### For Three Dollars Four Sub Cards

If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, send three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dollar, or 25 per cent commission.

**We Must Have the Subs  
Lend Us a Hand**

## I. W. W. Song Books

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.

Cash must accompany all orders. Make all orders payable to Sec'y I. W. W., 203 Front ave., Spokane, Wash.

### INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.

"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.

"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stinton.

4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

"Eleven Blind Leaders," by B. H. Williams.

32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.

Pamphlets in Foreign Languages—"Why Strikers Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more. In Italian.

"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress."

### STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!

30 cents per thousand.

### REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE

A book has been printed, which contains some of the writings and poems of James Kelly Cole. It is an 85-page book. Single copy, 25c; discount to Locals.

Address VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., 55 5th Ave., Chicago.

## "Solidarity"

A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.

Yearly..... \$1.00

Six Months..... 50c

Canada and Foreign..... \$1.50

Single Orders, per copy..... 1c

Address all communications for publication to B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor; all remittances to the manager, C. H. McCARTHY. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

## The Industrial Union

Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz.

An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, Printed in Spanish.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months.

Address 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

## The Industrialist

Official Organ of the Industrialist League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World.

American Subscription Rates:

Year, 50 cents; Six months, 25 cents.

Published Monthly.

Address all communications to T. O. Montgomery, 447 Wharfedale Gardens, St. John Wood, London N. W., Eng.

## The Agitator

A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Yearly, \$1 Quarterly, 25c. Sample Free

JAY FOX, Editor

Lakebay, Washington

## "La Vie Ouvriere"

Bi-Monthly Syndicalist Review

Appearing the 5th and 20th of each month. Subscription Rates:

Foreign, 1 year, \$2.50; 6 months, \$1.25; 3 months, 75c.

Address all correspondence to Pierre Monette, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmettes, Paris.

# ! SLAVES! SHAKE OFF YOUR CHAINS!

### Fellow Workers:—

The struggle of the 25,000 textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., has now reached the 8th week. The ranks of the strikers are unbroken. Their spirit is as determined as when the strike first started.

The American Woolen Co. (The Woolen Trust) has grown more desperate with each passing week and they have been able to secure assistance of every servile "public" official in the city of Lawrence and the State of Massachusetts.

Professing to be the defenders of property, they have connived at the planting of dangerous explosives where it would do untold harm if exploded. This exploit on the part of a tool of the mill owners and a member of the City Government of Lawrence, brings no outburst of official brutality from any public official, nor are the constitutional rights of the dynamite planters infringed upon to the smallest extent.

A degenerate thug in the uniform of a policeman, shoots in cold blood a woman striker. This brutal exploit of a uniformed thug, wrings no howl for the upholding of the sacred majesty of the law or the protection of life from the servile lips of the sycophantic vassal of the corporation holding the office of governor of the state. Instead it is used to further intimidate and coerce the strikers by invading the supposed rights of two of the strike officials who have been arrested and denied bail upon the flimsy pretext of being accessory to the killing committed by the degenerate representative of corporation cursed Lawrence.

A striker, a boy of 16, is stabbed through the back with a bayonet in the hands of a drunken lout clothed in uniform of the State of Massachusetts.

A police official is arbitrarily deposed and a more servile and brutal lackey of the Woolen Trust, appointed in his place in order that the will of this combination of commercial cutthroats shall be made the law of Lawrence.

Children who have been forced to exist since birth in virtual starvation, have been denied the right of going to friends in other and more civilized communities.

The parents of these children, slaves of the mills, have been clubbed and shot; trampled upon and kicked by the Hessians in the service of the Woolen Trust. Seventy-five women have been arrested and are being held "incommunicado" because they have dared try and save their offspring from the pangs of starvation by sending them to friends and fellow workers in other communities.

The hunger anguish of children is the legitimate weapon of the employers, used to force industrial subjection upon the workers of the country and they resent with all the brutality that a money made degenerate class can muster this attempt to stop their time honored privilege.

They do not propose to allow the living evi-

dence of their brutality and greed any respite from tortures if by any means they can help it.

Working men and women of America!

What is your answer to this treatment accorded members of your class?

Do you propose to sit idle while your fellow workers of Lawrence are crushed?

Your inactivity will be taken by the Woolen Trust as your approval of the outrages perpetrated upon the members of your class in the city of Lawrence.

Working men and women of America!

This is your fight! Your fellow workers of Lawrence, Massachusetts, are looking to you and you alone for assistance in their struggle for relief from starvation.

Legislative and congressional "investigation" is not proposed with any intent of benefiting the workers of Lawrence. It will bring them no relief in this struggle. Its only purpose is to induce the strikers to submit their necks to yoke of slavery once more and to thus enable the mill owners to more securely fortify their position on the backs of the workers.

The registration of your protest in a voting booth six months or a year hence, will not avail the men and women who are one the firing line today. It will not cause a particle of difference in their conditions. It will not serve to lessen the weight of the yoke of servitude.

Workers of America!

The time for action has arrived! The hour demands action from YOU. Concerted Action. Class Action. Determined Action.

Every hamlet, village, town and city should see the workers gather. From every gathering, a quota should be drawn that are ready and willing to march on Lawrence.

A Million MEN are wanted to march on LAWRENCE!

One Million men who are not afraid of jails, soldiers or the bull-pens of the employing class!

Wage workers of the State of Massachusetts you should enter your protest against these outrages by refusing to continue at work. You should refuse to transport supplies for the city of Lawrence. You should refuse to develop light and power for the use of that city. You can and should isolate this black hole of American Capitalism so that the strikers are not the only ones who feel the pangs of hunger during the struggle.

Wage Workers of America—what will your answer be?

Let it be the building up of an organization within every industry that will enable you to enforce your will and to advance your welfare as the wealth producers of the Nation.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD,

Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 29th, 1912.

Room 518, 160 N. Fifth Ave.

## TELEGRAM FROM SAN DIEGO

Reinforcements needed at once. Authorities using new tactics. Other county jails pressed into service. Forty men sent to Orange County Jail, February 29th. Let us show them that the I. W. W. means business. All men should act at once. Come to San Diego. Pile up the expense. We will win.

SECRETARY LOCAL THIRTEEN.

## WORKERS OUTRAGED IN OAKLAND!

OAKLAND, Cal., March 3.—Riotous scenes followed an attempt of Industrial Workers of the World to hold street meetings and a parade here tonight in defiance of police regulation. Force-warned by the open declarations of the organizers last night, squads of patrolmen were stationed on every corner in the business sections tonight and prevented the would-be speakers from even stopping on the streets.

The men, about 200 in number, then adjourned to a side street and forming a procession, with two large red flags at the head, attempted to march to their hall.

Two police captains and two patrolmen in an automobile charged the procession at high speed, captured the flags after a short but fierce fight, in which several heads were broken, and arrested six men on charges of disturbing the peace.

The procession broke up and the men proceeded quietly to their hall.

The police are making preparations for a harder fight tomorrow night, believing the men will bring large reinforcements from San Francisco and continue their disturbances.

Street meetings of all descriptions were proscribed by the police commission Saturday night.—News Item.

### SABOTAGE?

Oroville, Cal., Jan. 22.—The failure of the El Dorado Flyer to reach Oroville until after 3 o'clock Saturday morning was due according to railroad men, to the fact that strikers at Sacramento put oil in the boiler of the locomotive before the train pulled out of that city. The train was five hours late from Sacramento and was finally pulled into Oroville by a freight engine sent out from Marysville.

The Flyer left Sacramento Friday night on time, and apparently everything was all right and the engine drawing the train in perfect order. Before reaching Lincoln, however, the boiler began to foam, and considerable trouble was experienced by the engineer in getting his train into Lincoln. When the station was finally reached the engine was in such bad shape that it was necessary to clear out the boilers before enough steam could be generated to move the train. Nearly two hours' time was lost. Between Lincoln and Wheatland, very poor time was made, and at the latter place two hours or more time was lost in an endeavor to get the engine in working order. It was finally given up by the engineer, and the switch engine from Marysville was sent down and took the belated train into Oroville. The engineer of the train was of the opinion that strikers at Sacramento had put oil in the water tank, and this was the cause of all the trouble. Passengers on the train state that the oil was suffocating, almost,

in the cars, and that the step handles, and even the seats inside the cars, became coated with a covering of oil, that was disagreeable in the extreme. The railroad company will make a thorough investigation of the matter to determine, if possible, if there is any foundation for the statement that strikers were responsible for the trouble.—News Item.

### IS SALVATION FREE?

First Presbyterian Church, San Diego, Cal. Dear Friend: Our pastor spoke, on a recent Sunday morning upon the subject: "Proving the Sincerity of Our Love." He showed us that one of the most effective means of evidencing the devotion of our hearts to Christ is by giving worthily to His Cause. Many of our number found a new vision of this privilege in his message and largely increased their weekly offerings to the Lord. Others who have not participated hitherto, have announced their purpose to begin. We desire that every member of the Church may take a worthy part in this item of our worship, not only on the ground of loyalty to Christ and his Church, but also because of the rich spiritual blessing it will bring to their own lives.

I am sending this letter on behalf of the Church to call attention to the matter? May I ask you to fill out the enclosed card with the amount you are willing to give weekly to your Master for the support of His work in your own church, and mail in the stamped envelope also enclosed? Sincerely yours, (Signature).

## REVOLUTIONIZING THE "REVOLUTIONISTS."

(By Justus Ebert).

For many years past the Socialist party in the east, especially in New York City, has been a defender and promoter of the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. was a source of financial support for the Socialist press, and of votes for the Socialist party candidates. In addition, many of its most prominent leaders and members were A. F. of L. lawyers, organizers, business agents and officials, and, as such, the recipients of good fees and salaries. The "original accumulation" of some wealthy S. P. leaders, who are also A. F. of L. lawyers, would make an interesting economic study.

Under such conditions the S. P. fought every revolutionary attempt to organize the workers independently of A. F. of L. domination, that is, of Civic Federation domination. It denounced such attempts as scabbery and dual organization, unmindful of the craft scabbery and reactionary organization of the A. F. of L., which was, often, in fact, worse than no organization at all, as it killed the spirit of revolt in the workers by leading them to defeat and increased degradation; in other words, by playing directly into the hands of the capitalist class.

First, the Socialist party fought these attempts at revolutionary unionism on the ground that the A. F. of L. should be permeated with Socialism and converted from within, this, too, despite the fact that every revolutionary "victory" within the A. F. of L. was promptly enticed nipped in the bud or reduced to a harmless diversion. Witness the "victory" of the Socialist machinists in the I. A. M., both last year and three years ago. Finding, finally, that permeation did not work, it was declared abandoned and a policy of neutrality was proclaimed instead.

According to this policy, the S. P. was to refrain from meddling in the internal policies of labor organizations and pledged itself to support them in their struggles with the employers, irrespective of their forms of organization. This policy is a farce, as witness the recent loudly-hailed "victory" for "boring from within" at the Mine Workers' convention; a "victory" that sends John Mitchell to the A. F. of L. convention at the head of the delegation. Witness also the studied antagonism towards the I. W. W. in favor of the A. F. of L., notably in the Spokane free speech fight, the Chicago garment workers' strike, and the resolutions favoring the A. F. of L. adopted recently by the Minneapolis socialists. In New York City, Mr. D. Haywood was prevented from addressing a socialist party meeting in the interests of the striking A. F. of L. street cleaners. It was feared that he would talk industrial unionism to them.

So Wm. Ashton, an A. F. of L. official and member of the Civic Federation, was made the star speaker instead. It was also in New York City that Haywood's Cooper Union speech in favor of industrial democracy was most bitterly denounced and condemned by A. F. of L. socialists.

Despite all of the foregoing, however, there is a change going on in the socialist party, especially here in the east. A faction is springing up which aims to make the socialist party an active organizer of industrial unionism. As a result the S. P. is in the throes of a discussion regarding its future attitude towards labor organizations. This discussion is interesting because it indicates the character of the forces now at work remoulding society. Despite its revolutionary claims, the socialist party is a conservative party with decidedly conservative tendencies, so that while other divisions of the working class are adapting themselves to the demands of progress the S. P. lags behind, where, presumably, it should lead.

The socialist party, in the throes of a revolutionary discussion, is, consequently, a phenomenon of no mean importance. It signifies more than appears on the surface. The discussion reveals the growing socialist belief that socialist politics is petty reform, remote from the essence and the scene of the class struggle. Industrial unionism is held to be directly important to the workers and an outgrowth of shop developments, that is, industrial evolution. It is urged, first, as a counter-balance against the extremes of vote-catching and parliamentarianism; second, as the means wherewith to inaugurate Socialism, the present state being regarded as useless for that purpose—being an agency of class repression instead of social production.

Right here it may be said that there is an increasing number of socialist workers who are conscious of the fact that, as a political factor, the socialist party, even when in office, lacks force and ability. They perceive that in the furtherance of reform, toward which the ultra-socialist tends, the radical bourgeois reformers show more statesmanship and results than do their supposedly more advanced competitors. The radical bourgeois reformers have a more powerful organized economic backing and can move to some advantage; while the socialist party, representing weak and badly organized middle, professional and working class interests, must proceed in the cautious manner necessitated by them. Hence some socialist party members want to give it a sound substantial economic backing to the end that it may be a more able and powerful political force. For this reason they favor industrial organization.

Also, the discussion reveals the fact that many socialists perceive that, in the rise of industrial unionism, as in England, for instance, there has sprung up a power, that dwarfs political activity and the state. The state is no longer a terrible bugaboo wherewith to compel labor to go to sleep without a whimper like a good little child. And, political activities are out of touch with great industrial strikes and of no value to them whatever. In this country the steady agitation and increasingly good record of the I. W. W.

have also forced recognition. The A. F. of L. is too glaringly capitalistic and reactionary to be any longer tolerated by the rank and file of the socialist party. In the Lawrence strike I. W. W. solidarity and leadership contrasted so conspicuously with A. F. of L. disruption and connivance with capitalists as to compel socialist support of the former and exposure of the latter. Even the capitalist press exposed the dirty work of the A. F. of L. It was too raw to make concealment possible.

However, it is too much to expect the socialist party to abandon its policy of "neutrality" at once. As pointed out before, it is the most conservative party in this country, despite its revolutionary pretenses, and therefore the least adaptable to new conditions. Still the discussion now going on within its ranks leads many to hope that eventually the revolution will revolutionize even the "revolutionists."

### THE THIRD REVOLUTION.

(By Bruce Rogers).

The first American revolution accomplished the overthrow of the rule of the English king in the colonies, the extinction of all political rule by inheritance, and the abolition of proprietary rights to privileges in America which had been granted to favorites and legatees of the British crown. The movement very early established the precedent of the "boycott" of unfair products when the Boston Tea Party by strategy boarded the vessels of the English merchants and dumped their cargoes into the sea. Nor was the period without its "undesirable" citizens whose memories Americans are taught to revere. But it meant nothing to the working class for beyond a few house servants whose economic position was as secure as that of the masters in any outcome, there was no working class such as we now know, the workers in that good day owning themselves the crude means of production. At best it was the first signal triumph of the capitalist class over the old feudal order.

The Civil War or the second American revolution accomplished the overthrow of a fundamental principle in the Federal constitution as interpreted by "our" highest judicial authority, in the Dred Scott decision, and the abolition of a special form of slavery or property in black human beings. It was a victory of the manufacturing capitalist over the agricultural in one of the most deadly and bitter conflicts ever waged for the political control of any people but it left the negro worker in a condition more abject, as such, than before and certainly more insecure. It is notable that in chattel slavery days there were no negroes in the jails. Now as "free" workingmen, they are found in jails in every Christian land. It likewise meant no substantial good to the working class.

The present movement, or the third American revolution, has for its accomplishment the complete overthrow of private property in social wealth, machinery and land, and the abolition of the wage system—a form of general slavery whereby men profit and grow fat out of hunger-enforced labor and hence out of the lives of others. It will mean the end of industrial rule by inheritance or commercial conquest and the complete and final domination of the world by those who do its useful, its beautiful, and its necessary work. It will mark the beginning of an era of vast and genuinely artistic construction, the end of poverty and poverty's ugly brood of vice and crime, and it will mean for the first time a diseaseless and liberated world.

It is no strain of words to say that in the extinction of wage slavery a modified state of war even now obtains, and not so very modified at that. We need not the tinsel and glitter of soldiery, nor the clash and clanger of arms to constitute war, but if we did, is it not today we hear the tread of troops in Massachusetts, the march and countermarch, and the bayonetting of starving textile workers? And tomorrow may we not hear the ripping, whirling sound the Galtins and Maxims make?

But aside from the open battle, a struggle far more brutal and inhuman wages bitterly. The poor are warred upon, plundered and ravished. Our children famish and die at the machine of the capitalist class, and our wives, our widows and our daughters are torn from us and prostituted to uses abject and unmentionable. And if we are genuinely and loyally true to our class in its deeds under economic pressure we will acknowledge all crimes relating to property as feeble and unintelligent efforts at reprisal and retaliation. What more do we wish to make it war and what more must we suffer? Let the charge sound and let those who toil and smart under the crack of the hunger whip rise in mutiny like the waves of the sea when the storm god touches the keys. Let us raise the cry, which we must, of "No quarter! Down with Capitalism and its Gods!"

### IS CAPITALISM WORTH KEEPING.

Pernell O'Connell, age 23, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, attempted to commit suicide on February 17, by drinking laudanum. He expressed sorrow for having been saved when the doctors had revived him with the aid of a stomach pump. The reason for his attempt is shown by his words: "I have not had work for more than two months and can find none, and I had rather be dead than in the condition I am in, without relatives, money or work. Oh, why did you not let me die?" When one reads the many daily items of this nature and learns that there are workers who are forced to break windows that they may be arrested, jailed and fed, it should make them wonder whether present conditions should be allowed to exist. Join the ONE BIG UNION, men, and make conditions better now, and when strength is gained we will operate the industries for ourselves and insure a living for all.

The poor provide police and prisons for their own class and palaces for the rich class.—